



American and Spanish Members of the Commission now at Havana Preparing Plans for the Evacuation of Cuba.

SHAFTER'S REPORT.

Official Account of the Santiago Campaign.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Gen. Shafter States That on June 30 He Reconnoitered the Country About Santiago and Made His Plan of Attack—Conditions Which Induced Him to Give Battle Without Delay.

General Shafter's report of the campaign which terminated in the fall of Santiago has been made public. He briefly recounts the organization of the expedition and its embarkation, and then devotes the main body of the report to the active operations about Santiago.

The expedition sailed on June 14 with 815 officers and 16,872 men. General Shafter briefly covers the trip and landing and his first meeting with General Garcia, adding: "During the interview General Garcia offered the services of his troops, comprising about 4,000 men in the vicinity of Aserradero and about 500 under General Castillo at the little town of Cajababo, a few miles east of Daiquiri. I accepted his offer, impressing it upon him that I could exercise no military control over him except such as he would concede, and as long as he served under me I would furnish him rations and ammunition."

Shafter's Plan of Campaign.

After conferring with Admiral Sampson and General Garcia the plan of campaign was outlined by General Shafter. The disembarkation was to commence on the 22d at Daiquiri, with tents by the Cabana on Cabanas and by the navy at various shore points in order to mislead the enemy as to the place of landing.

"These movements," General Shafter says, "committed me to approaching Santiago from the east over a narrow road, at first in some places not better than a trail, running from Daiquiri through Siboney and Sevilla, and making attack from that quarter. This, in my judgment, was the only feasible plan, and subsequent information and results confirmed my judgment."

Of the early operations and the skirmishes in which the Rough Riders participated, the report says:

"General Young's brigade passed beyond Lawton on the night of the 23d-24th, thus taking the advance, and on the morning of the latter date became engaged with a Spanish force entrenched in a strong position at La Guasima, a point on the Santiago road, about three miles from Siboney. General Young's force consisted of one squadron of the First Cavalry, one of the Tenth Cavalry and two of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, in all 964 officers and men. The enemy made an obstinate resistance, but were driven from the field with considerable loss. Our own loss was one officer and fifteen men killed, six officers and forty-six men wounded. The reported losses of the Spaniards were nine killed and twenty-seven wounded.

"The engagement had an inspiring effect upon our men, and doubtless correspondingly depressed the enemy, as it was now plainly demonstrated to them that they had a foe to meet who would advance upon them under a heavy fire delivered from entrenchments."

The report continues: "It was not until nearly two weeks after the army landed that it was possible to place on shore three days' supplies in excess of those required for the daily consumption."

Made His Plan of Attack.

On June 30, I reconnoitered the country about Santiago and made my plan of attack. From a high hill from which the city was in plain view I could see the San Juan hill and the country about El Caney. The roads were very poor, and indeed little better than bridle paths until the San Juan River and El Caney were reached."

General Shafter explained at a meeting of generals the plan of battle, as follows:

"Lawton's division, assisted by Capron's Light Battery, was ordered to move out during the afternoon toward El Caney, to begin the attack there early the next morning. After carrying El Caney, Lawton was to move by the Caney road toward Santiago and take possession on the right of the line. Wheeler's division of unmounted cavalry and Kent's division of infantry was directed to the Santiago road, the head of the column resting near El Pozo, toward which heights Grimes' battery moved on the afternoon of the 30th with orders to take possession early the next morning, and at the proper time prepare the way for the advance of Wheeler and Kent on San Juan hill. The attack at that point was to be delayed until Lawton's guns were heard at El Caney, and his infantry fire showed he had become well engaged."

"The preparations were far from what I desired them to be, but we were in a sickly climate; our supplies had to be brought forward by a narrow wagon road which the rains might at any time render impassable; fear was entertained that storm might drive the vessels containing our stores to sea, thus separating us from our base of supplies, and lastly, it was reported that General Pando,

with 8,000 reinforcements for the enemy, was en route from Manzanillo, and might be expected in a few days. Under these conditions I determined to give battle without delay.

The Battle of July 1.

"Early on the morning of July 1 Lawton was in a position around El Caney. Chaffee's brigade on the right, across the Guantanamo road, Miles' brigade in the center and Ludlow's on the left. The duty of cutting off the enemy's retreat along the Santiago road was assigned to the latter brigade. The artillery opened on the town at 6:15 A. M. The battle here soon became general and was hotly contested. The enemy's position was naturally strong, and was rendered more so by blockhouses, a stone fort and intrenchments cut in solid rock and the loopholing of a solidly built stone church. The opposition offered by the enemy was greater than had been anticipated, and prevented Lawton from joining the right of the main line during the day, as had been intended."

"After the battle had continued for some time Bates' brigade of two regiments reached my headquarters from Siboney. I directed him to move near El Caney to give assistance if necessary."

"After the battle of El Caney was well opened and the sound of the small arm fire caused us to believe that Lawton was driving the enemy before him, I directed Grimes' battery to open fire from the heights of El Pozo on the San Juan blockhouse, which could be seen situated in the enemy's intrenchments extending along the crest of San Juan hill. This fire was effective, and the enemy could be seen running away from the vicinity of the blockhouse. The artillery fire from El Pozo was soon returned by the enemy's artillery. They evidently had the range of this hill, and their first shells killed and wounded several men."

Sumner's Cavalry Division.

"At this time the cavalry division under General Sumner, which was lying concealed in the general vicinity of El Pozo House was ordered forward, with directions to cross the San Juan river and deploy to the right on the Santiago side, while Kent's division was to follow closely to the rear and deploy to the left."

"These troops moved forward in compliance with orders, but the road was so narrow as to render it impracticable to retain the columns of four formations at all points, while the undergrowth on either side was so dense as to preclude the possibility of deploying skirmishers. It naturally resulted that the progress made was slow, and the long-range rifles of the enemy's infantry killed and wounded a number of our men while marching along this road and before there was any opportunity to return this fire. At this time General Kent and Sumner were ordered to push forward with all possible haste and place their troops in position to engage the enemy."

"A few hundred yards before reaching the San Juan the roads forks, a fact that was discovered by Lieutenant-Colonel Derby, of my staff, who had approached well to the front in a war balloon. This information he furnished to the troops, resulting in Sumner moving on the left-hand road, while Kent was enabled to utilize the road to the right."

"General Wheeler, the permanent commander of the cavalry division, who had been ill, came forward during the morning, and later returned to duty and rendered most gallant and efficient service during the remainder of the day."

"After crossing the stream the cavalry moved to the right with a view of connecting with Lawton's left when he could come up and with their left resting near the Santiago road."

Formed in Front of San Juan Hill.

"In the meantime Kent's Division, with the exception of two regiments of Hawkins' Brigade, being thus uncovered, moved rapidly to the front from the forks previously mentioned in the road, utilizing both trails, but more especially the one to the left, and crossing the creek formed for attack in the front of San Juan hill. During this formation the Second Brigade suffered severely. While personally superintending this movement its gallant commander, Colonel Wikoff, was killed. The command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Worth, Third-United Infantry, who was soon severely wounded, and next upon Lieutenant-Colonel Liscum, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who five minutes later also fell under the terrible fire of the enemy, and the command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Ewers, Ninth Infantry."

"While the formation just described was taking place General Kent took measures to hurry forward his rear brigade. The Tenth and Second Infantry was ordered to follow Wikoff's Brigade, while the Twenty-first was sent on the right hand road to support the First Brigade under General Hawkins."

"After completing their formation under a destructive fire and advancing a short distance both divisions found in their front a wide bottom, in which had been placed a barbed wire entanglement, and beyond which there was a high hill, along the crest of which the enemy was strongly posted. Nothing daunted, these gallant men pushed on to drive the enemy from his chosen position, both divisions losing heavily. In this assault Colonel Hamilton and Lieutenant Smith and Shupp were killed, and Colonel Carroll, Lieutenants Thayer and Myer, all in the cavalry, were wounded."

Credit Due to General Hawkins.

"Great credit is due to Brigadier-General H. S. Hawkins, who placing himself between

his regiments, urged them on by voice and bugle calls to the attack so brilliantly executed.

"In this fierce encounter words fail to do justice to the gallant regimental commanders and their heroic men, for, while the generals indicated the formations and the points of attack, it was after all, the intrepid bravery of the subordinate officers and men that planted our colors on the crest of San Juan hill and drove the enemy from his trenches and blockhouses, thus gaining a position which sealed the fate of Santiago."

"I am greatly indebted to General Wheeler, who, as previously stated, returned from the sick list to duty during the afternoon. His carefulness and aggressiveness made itself felt on every part of the battlefield, and the information he furnished to me at various stages of the battle proved to be most useful."

"My own health was impaired by over-exertion in the sun and intense heat of the day before, which prevented me from participating as actively in the battle as I desired, but from a high hill near my headquarters I had a general view of the battlefield extending from El Caney on the right to the left of our lines on San Juan hill."

General Shafter follows in detail the movements of the troops and the intrenching done during the night. He says:

"General Dufield, with the Thirty-third Michigan, attacked Aguilar's, as ordered, but was unable to accomplish more than to detain the Spaniards in that vicinity."

"On the night of July 1, I ordered General Dufield, at Siboney, to send forward the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts, both of which had just arrived from the United States. These regiments reached the front the next morning."

Our Troops Held Their Ground.

"All day on the 2d the battle raged with more or less lull, but such of our troops as were in position at daylight held their ground, and Lawton gained a strong and commanding position on the right."

"About 10 P. M. the enemy made a vigorous assault to break through my lines, but he was repulsed at all points."

"On the morning of the 3d the battle was renewed, but the enemy seemed to have expended his energy in the assault of the previous night, and the firing along the lines was desultory until stopped by my sending the following letter within the Spanish lines."

General Shafter then gives the dispatches passing between himself and General Toral, already published. He proceeds:

"I was of the opinion that the Spaniards would surrender if given a little time, and I thought this result would be hastened if the men of their army could be made to understand they would be well treated as prisoners of war. Accordingly, upon this presumption, I determined to return all the wounded Spanish officers at El Caney who were able to bear transportation and who were willing to give their paroles not to serve against the forces of the United States until regularly exchanged. This offer was made and accepted. These officers, as well as several of the wounded Spanish privates, 27 in all, were sent to their lines under the escort of some of our mounted cavalry."

The Stage Which Followed.

"The cessation of firing about noon on the 3d practically terminated the battle of Santiago. All that occurred after this time may properly be treated under the head of the siege which followed. After deducting the detachments retained at Siboney and Daiquiri to render those depots safe from attack, organizations held to protect our flanks, others acting as escorts and guards to light batteries, the members of the hospital corps, guards left in charge of blanket rolls, which the intense heat caused the men to cast aside before entering battle, orderlies, etc., it is doubtful if we had more than 12,000 men on the firing line on July 1, when the battle was fiercest and when the important and strong positions of El Caney and San Juan were captured."

"Our losses in these battles were 22 officers and 208 men killed and 81 officers and 1,293 men wounded; missing, 78. The missing, with few exceptions, reported later."

"The supply of quartermaster and commissary stores during the campaign were abundant, and notwithstanding the difficulties in landing and transporting the rations, the troops on the firing line were at all times supplied with its coarser components, namely, bread, meat, sugar and coffee. There was no lack of transportation, for at 5 o'clock up to the surrender could all the wagons I had be used."

"In reference to the sick and wounded, I have to say that they received every attention that it was possible to give them. The medical officers, without exception, worked night and day to alleviate the suffering, which was no greater than invariably accompanies a campaign. It would have been better if we had more ambulances, but as many were taken as was thought necessary, judging from previous campaigns."

"The discipline of the command was superb, and I wish to invite attention to the fact that not an officer was brought to trial by court martial, and, as far as I know, no enlisted men. This speaks volumes for an army of this size and in a campaign of such duration."

"In conclusion I desire to express to the members of my staff my thanks for their efficient performance of all the duties required of them, and the good judgment and bravery displayed on all occasions when demanded."

WINNIE DAVIS DEAD.

The Daughter of the Confederacy Passes Away.

BEEN ILL FOUR WEEKS

Her Last Days Passed at Narragansett Pier, Where She and Her Mother Had Spent the Summers for Some Years Since the Death of Jefferson Davis, Her Father.

A despatch from Narragansett Pier, R. I., says: Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died at noon at the Rockingham Hotel, to which place she came as a guest in the early part of the river's social season. She had been ill for several weeks, and a fortnight ago her ailment was diagnosed as malarial gastritis.

At times her condition became very serious, so that consultations of physicians were deemed necessary, but frequent rallies gave renewed hope that she would ultimately recover. During the past week especially was her condition considered favorable and it was thought her removal from the hotel would be possible in a few days, as the hotel had closed for the season, leaving the patient and attendants practically alone in the house.

However, a relapse in Miss Davis' condition was noticed, and throughout Saturday night she lost strength perceptibly. Sunday morning the physicians said that the end was not far off, and at noon death came to end the suffering, which at times had been intense. Mrs. Davis had watched unflinchingly at her daughter's bedside, and she is now bowed with sorrow.

The physicians of Mrs. Davis report she is holding up with great calmness in her affliction, and no fears are at present entertained of her health yielding to the strain.

The Career of Miss Davis.

Miss Davis' last illness was directly due to overwork, which brought on nervous prostration. Although she was rather frail, strong hopes were entertained of her recovery.

The "Daughter of the Confederacy" had been hard at work on her literary efforts. The family of the dead President of the Confederate States of America was in poor circumstances, and Miss Davis had to put

baby her father's imprisonment at Fortress Monroe, and was the only one of the Davis children that Jefferson Davis saw during the trying times at the close of the war.

Varina Anne Jefferson Davis was her full name, and she was born in the Executive Mansion of the Confederacy at Richmond, Va., June, 1864. A few months after her birth her parents were forced to flee, and even at that tender age showed herself a soldier's daughter, not even raising her infant voice in protest as she was jolted along the rough roads in an army ambulance for hundreds of miles.

Mrs. Davis and Winnie joined the Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy at Fortress Monroe, Winnie being privileged because of her age, while the older children were in Canada with their grandmother. Little Winnie played all day long in the prison with seeming contentment, and was never so happy as when in her father's cell.

The next five years of her life were spent in England, and then she was brought to Memphis. There she showed a taste for literature even at the early age of 6, and read good books under the direction of her father, who was proud of her precocity.

First she acquired the German language, and then French. Music and drawing were studied, and, although she has followed neither as a profession, her proficiency has been sufficient to delight her friends with the singing of a song to her own accompaniment or the gift of a painting. Her studious habits of her early youth were retained through life, but, although while at Narragansett Pier during the summer she devoted much time to reading, she spared time for horseback riding and "eyelling."

New Orleans was the scene of Miss Davis' social debut. She was queen of the carnival, and shared with her father the honors of the occasion. It was when she accompanied her father to Atlanta after the carnival that she was baptized as "The Daughter of the Confederacy." General Gordon introduced her by that name at a reception in her father's honor, and thus she has since been known throughout the South. She had scores of badges presented her by regimental and brigade organizations, and she attended all of the reunions that she could.

Miss Davis did her first literary work in New Orleans, writing a pamphlet for the New Orleans Women's Press Club, which passed through three editions. She then turned her attention to magazine work, in which she was successful. Her novel, "The Veiled Doctor," was well received, and she was at work upon another at the time of her death.

Her father's death was a great blow; so keen that her life was despaired of, but she recovered, and since then she and her



MISS WINNIE DAVIS.

—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

her shoulder to the wheel to help her mother. The success of her novel "The Veiled Doctor," induced her immediately to undertake another, and this with her work for the magazines, proved too much for her strength.

Miss Davis was truly a child of the Confederacy. She took a part as an infant in the retreat from Richmond; she shared as a

mother had been inseparable. She had winning ways that gained her much popularity. All who knew her loved her, and she had hosts of friends.

J. Addison Porter, the President's secretary, was defeated for the nomination of Connecticut republicans for Governor by George E. Lounsbury.